

THE LACKAWANNA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Another Educational Institution in Which The Tribune Offers Scholarships.

TWO INCLUDED IN ITS EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

Detailed Description of the Starting of the College and the Courses It Teaches—It is Now Rounding Out Its First Year—Was Begun as a Branch of the Lowell School of Binghamton—Desirably Located in the Central Portion of the City. The Instruction Includes Bookkeeping and Office Practice, Banking, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting—Advantages to Be Gained by the Young People Who Enter The Tribune's Educational Contest—How the Contest Is Progressing—It Has Still Ten Weeks to Run and Entries Will Be Received at Any Time Up to October 1—A Good Opening for Five or Six Beginners.

astle admirers of his system of imparting instruction.

J. N. Snout, "The Typewriter Man," has had several years' experience as a teacher and manager in business colleges. Being in close touch with the typewriter users his influence is very advantageous to graduates who are looking for positions.

D. W. Wagner is a graduate of Palm's Business College. He is an expert accountant and entirely familiar with the latest text-books on rapid calculations and "Short Cuts" in figures. He is the President of the Bookkeepers' Association of Scranton.

The faculty is composed entirely of teachers of long experience, who are painstaking and thorough in their methods of instruction. The business department has for its head an expert accountant, while the shorthand department is in charge of an experienced court stenographer and teacher of shorthand.

Bookkeeping and Business Practice. Bookkeeping and business practice is taught by methods by which the pupils do by doing. He buys and sells from the day to day business course. He handles all the business papers arising in business and not only learns the latest and most approved methods of recording accounts, but also gains an insight into business methods followed in different lines of business.

Special drills in the theory of accounts and accounting, office practice and business relations by mail with students in the Binghamton school tend to make this one of the most interesting as well as thorough courses of business training that can be had.

Methods of Instruction. The methods of instruction are largely personal. Dull students receive the individual attention necessary to keep them interested and progressing. The student who is active and has had good general education is given a course in any way by the inaptness of any other student. The unit of the school is the student, not the class. If a student is backward in one study he need not be retarded in the rest. If on the other hand he has special talents, his work can be so mapped out as to secure the best development in all his other work, special aptitudes are cultivated, while special deficiencies, if any, are not allowed to interfere with the pupil's general progress.

Banking and Office Practice. The student, before the completion of the course, is given the benefit of a training which is as near a counterpart of the methods and work in real business life as can be afforded. His transactions represent dealings with the bank, and with the management of the Lowell School of Business. His work is recorded in a large and permanent set of books kept in the office and is done largely by correspondence.

Banking. The bank is organized as a national bank, capitalized at \$100,000, and does a general banking business, receiving deposits, discounting and collecting business paper of the students, issues New York drafts, protests dishonored papers, etc. It handles a large number of active accounts and is a most valuable part of the student's training. Penmanship is given constant attention. Students are taught a style of penmanship which is graceful, legible and rapid.

Arithmetic is taught from a textbook arranged expressly for those who are fitting themselves for a business life. This work is supplemented with a large amount of rapid calculation drills, and this training is a valuable addition to the work in arithmetic as ordinarily taught. It enables the graduates to do their work much more rapidly and with less mental effort than required by the clerk, bookkeeper or business man who has not had the advantage of such drills.

Spelling is taught daily. It is a very important part of a business or shorthand training and the attention is given to it that it merits.

Commercial Law. The young man who enters a business life without a thorough knowledge of the principles of law governing different business relations is much like a ship at sea without compass and he is just about as likely to reach the harbor of prosperity as would the ship without a rudder to reach its port on the other side of the ocean.

The pathway of a business man is thickly strewn with shoals and quicksands and it is only by the principles of commercial law that he can safely navigate his way. The pupils of the Lackawanna Business College study the rules governing business relations of almost every kind, including notes, drafts, endorsements, agencies, corporations and partnerships, sale of goods and transfer of real estate.

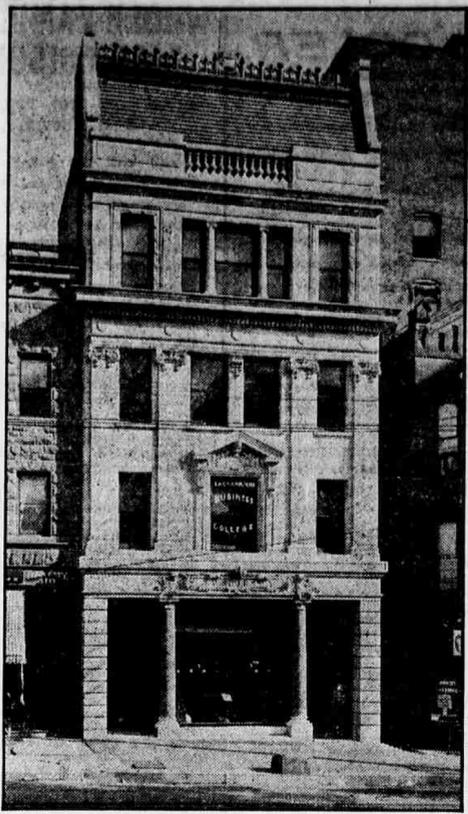
Business Correspondence. The pupils in their business dealings carry on a correspondence on a great variety of subjects. Their work is inspected by the instructors and returned corrected. The ability to write a good business letter is one to which many a successful business man owes his first start.

Old-fashioned ideas are constantly giving way to the new. What were formerly satisfactory ways of doing things in the days of our fathers are entirely superseded or are being changed in a way that makes it necessary for the young man of the present day to be on the alert and to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to enable him to "keep up with the procession."

Value of Special Training. In every commercial or manufacturing establishment, as well as in the different professions, those young men or women succeed, meet with rapid advancement and receive good salaries who have had the advantage of a special course of training.

No young man ought to accept a position as clerk or employment in any business establishment before he has had a thorough business training, even if he has the opportunity of being advanced because he has not the knowledge or training necessary. If, on the other hand, he has had such a course, every year's experience will make his business training more valuable; it helps and rounds out the other.

Shorthand can be learned in six months and a speed of from 110 to 125



Home of the Lackawanna Business College.

words per minute on new matter acquired, also a speed of upward of 50 words per minute from dictation upon the typewriter, together with proficiency in transcribing legal documents in proper form, in manifold and duplicating processes and a thorough knowledge of the duties of the amanuensis.

But the conditions must be right. First, the student must be industrious. Next the instructor willing and able to give the student the individual attention he or she requires. Then the system taught must be the best. Adequate provision must be made to give students the necessary amount of time upon the typewriter for transcribing their notes, etc.

All these conditions prevail at this school. Consequently the management is placing its students in positions where they are giving excellent satisfaction after having been with them from three to six months.

The management does not wish to be understood as promising every student entering the shorthand department that they can be fitted for satisfactorily performing the duties of a stenographer in so short a time. They do not promise to do this. Even less the pupil is studious, takes advantage of all the helps the course affords and possesses a fair amount of ability, the best advantages that can be given him will not produce any extraordinary results.

The System Taught. The Graham standard system of phonography is taught. It is the best known and most scientific system of shorthand. Nearly 50 per cent. of the court stenographers of the United States use this system. It is capable of the best results obtainable. This system was selected for the school because after an experience of many years in preparing young people for shorthand positions it was found that the Graham system were almost invariably among the front rank.

No permanent classes are formed. Pupils receive individual instruction from their teacher until the day they enter. They begin to receive dictation and to use the typewriter the first week. The students advance as rapidly as possible, irrespective of the progress of others. Speed drills in taking notes and writing upon the typewriter to stimulate the efforts of students are held frequently.

Typewriting. The pupils are instructed in the use of all the standard typewriters and, unless there is no charge for their use. The touch system is taught, the Van Sant. The pupils receive instruction in typewriting legal forms of every description, tabulating, cutting stencils for the mimeograph, making letter-press copies, etc.

A Few Questions. You know many things. Undoubtedly, but are you prepared to do the things that the business world must have done and is willing to pay for? How about your penmanship? Can you write an easy, graceful, legible hand?

Are you well drilled in the shortest and simplest methods of arithmetical calculation? Do you know the forms and requirements of a good business letter?

Can you write short-hand so that you can take a business letter from dictation? Can you draw up correctly checks, notes, drafts, bills of sale, leases, contracts, and all other forms of commercial paper?

Can you keep a set of books by double entry? If you can do all these things your education has a commercial value and you can use it as a stepping stone to the desirable places that those best qualified will be called upon to fill.

If you cannot do all these things here is an opportunity offered to round up your education, with facilities for fitting you for the practical duties of life and putting you in a position to seize opportunities for advancement.

Examinations. Frequent examinations on all subjects embraced in the different courses are given, not so much to find out what the student knows as to enable the teachers to give the proper attention to the things not thoroughly mastered.

No student is allowed to advance faster than these examinations show thorough mastery of subjects passed over.

A Word to Parents. Don't neglect doing something for your boys and girls until it is too late. A little money spent on them now may be worth more than a great many

thousands left to them when their lives are half gone. Many a boy has remained down near the bottom the ladder all his life for lack of a little help at the right time—help, too, which could have been given to him without any serious sacrifice on the part of his parents.

The Tribune's Educational Contests have helped many a young man and woman to a start in life. Maybe they can help your son or daughter.

Two Scholarships. The Tribune offers two scholarships in the Lackawanna Business College, for either young men or women, in either the business or shorthand courses. Each scholarship is good until the student completes the course he selects, providing he does so within one year from the time he enters upon his studies. The scholarships are valued at \$55 each.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR BEGINNERS

Four of the Leading Contestants Have Not Scored a Point in Over Two Months—Sixteen Points May Win a Scholarship.

The Tribune's Educational Contest has still just ten weeks to run, and in that time there is room for many more contestants. Much work can be accomplished by any earnest young man or woman. There are probably a great many young people who would be glad to secure one of the thirty-three scholarships offered, but who refrain from taking up the work, feeling that it is too late. It needs but a little thought to demonstrate that this is a mistake. Human nature is just the same in an educational contest as it is in any other work, and there are naturally many among the Tribune's contestants who become easily discouraged. Even among the thirty-three leaders, whose names are published every morning, there are four who have not turned in a point since July 1, and two of these have not been heard from in three months. Beside these four there are four others who have not scored for one to six points in two months. This means that there are at least eight places among the leaders that can be easily occupied by any young man or woman who is ambitious to secure an education. As it now appears, sixteen points is quite likely to secure a scholarship valued at \$50 or more. These points at the most did not cost over \$8.

In order to protect the contestants who are working earnestly for it, the Tribune will not allow others to enter on the last day any secure scholarships by paying the substitutes. Even if three of their friends, as could easily be done. No new contestant will be received after October 1, and no contestant will be allowed to score after that date who has not at least one point credited previously. This is done solely to protect the contestants, as the Tribune is determined that everything in connection with its Educational Contest shall be conducted with absolute fairness.

It should be borne in mind that there is no limit to the number of points required to secure a scholarship. If the contestant in thirty-third place on the closing day should have only sixteen points, those points will entitle him to a scholarship just the same as if he had ten times that many. Contracts for each of the scholarships offered are signed and they will be given without any cost whatever to the winner, as has been fully described heretofore.

Another thing to be remembered is that every one who enters, even if they do not secure a scholarship, will be paid ten per cent. of all the money collected for the Tribune. Even this is worth working for.

LEADERS FOR AUGUST.

First Prize—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1, A. Second Prize—No. 2 Brownie Camera. Third Prize—No. 1 Brownie Camera.

- 1. A. J. Kellerman, Scranton, 592
2. William Sherwood, 80
3. Charles Burns, Vandling, 451
4. Herbert Thompson, 38
5. William T. S. Rodriguez, 32
6. L. E. Stanton, 28
7. Miss Jane Mathewson, 25
8. Frank B. McCreary, 21
9. Maxwell Shepherd, 21
10. J. A. Havensgrite, 21

Several Contestants Increase Their Scores, However—Three Ties Among the Leaders for August. There were no changes among the leaders in the Tribune's Educational Contest yesterday, although several of the leaders increased their scores. Those who turned in points were as follows: J. Havensgrite, Moscow, 7; Herbert Thompson, Carbondale, 2; Homer Kresge, Hyde Park, 1; Don C. Goswell, Scranton, 1; A. J. Kellerman,

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

In nearly every home the Sunday night tea is a more or less movable feast from season to season, and individual circumstances. A pretty idea that bears passing on comes from a California home, where a quartet of active small boys form the major part of the household.

After the 2 o'clock dinner in summer the cook goes out for the afternoon and evening. Before she leaves, however, she makes ready two large plates of sandwiches, covering them with a damp napkin to keep moist; has the tea made and in the ice box, the eggs, cheese, cake, fruit, milk or cream set out in the pantry, together with the necessary dishes, bibs and napkins. Weather permitting—and in that genial land cloudless skies are the rule and not the exception—the supper is always taken at fresco under the wide-spreading branches of a live oak.

Here are hammocks and comfortable chairs, a swing for the restless little ones, movable stands for books, papers and games, a bookcase and store cupboard fastened to the trunk of the tree, besides a stout table on trestles. When lunch time comes (and if there are guests, as there usually are, so much the better) the older boys assist by one of the elders, bring out the "picnic" tablecloth and dishes, the food already prepared and the beverages, and the table is spread. The smaller children have a bench and sit at one end of the table, where they eat their cereal and milk, their fruit sandwiches and cake. The older people have a rather more elaborate meal, which is served on a table. The meal is accompanied by much pleasant converse, including anecdotes or personal reminiscences in which all are interested. When the meal is concluded the dishes are packed into a basket, carried back to the kitchen, piled in the dishpan and covered with water so that they will wash easily. The next morning when breakfast is preparing, the food is put away and covered, the refuse and crumbs brushed off for the "chicken pail," and in ten minutes everything is cleared up and all are settled for the "children's hour."

The programme for this varies, but there is always a story told or read by father or mother—a short chapter in the Bible, and then some of the sweet old hymns of the church—classes every one of them—Keeble's "Song of My Soul," Lytle's "Abide with Me," Barin-Gould's beautiful "Now the Day is Over," and that dear old vesper hymn, "Saviour, Break the Ev'ning Blessing." Even the baby soon has the words by heart, and though in the years to come the members of that family may be scattered far over land and sea, the sacred hymns, the impressions stamped and the influence of that quiet Sabbath hour goes on for aye.

Disappointment seems to be the lot of the French-American cook this summer. Close on the postponement of the coronation comes the word that the "notage" has been abolished from the Parisian menu. Only a cold consommé served in hot bowls, is now in order, and the traveler who has counted on tasting the delectable volantes, creams and bouillabaisse, to whose concoction the French chef has

Menu for Sunday, August 17

- BREAKFAST: Rocky Ford Melons, Watermelon and Grape Nuts, Pillet of Sale, Creamed Potatoes, Whole Wheat Gems, Coffee.
DINNER: Frijole Soup, Radishes, Green Olives, Roast Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce, Spaghetti with Cheese, Tomatoes with Mayonnaise, Brio Cheese, Wafers, Vanilla Ice Cream with Hot Chocolate Sauce, Black Coffee.
SUPPER: Blackberry, Caviar Sandwiches, Cheese, Sponge Cake, Farina Moll, Pickled Peas, Iced Tea, Milk.

formerly devoted his most conscientious energies, is again bereaved. The distinction between bouillon and consommé is not always clearly understood in this country. In France the difference is marked. Consommé, which means literally "billed to rags," is a double stock, and is the concentration of the flavors of several meats and vegetables. It may be prepared from beef, chicken and veal, with either flavor predominating. Bouillon, on the contrary, is merely a preparation from bouille, or boiled beef.

A properly prepared consommé is a firm, clear, straw-colored jelly, representing much careful labor on the part of the cook. It is too expensive for an every-day soup, but makes a dainty entrance to a state dinner or luncheon. A popular soup among the French common people has for its foundation the heads, necks, feet, heart, livers, gizzards and tips of wings of two chickens or fowls. The other ingredients are a half pound of the breast of pork, two tablespoonsful butter or drippings, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, a pint of water, one onion, one and one-half pint of turnip cut in long pieces, one pint of potatoes cut in cubes, one-half pint sliced carrot, salt, pepper, a bouquet of sweet herbs and a bit of garlic if desired. The soup is known as Abattis à la Bourgeoise, and its method of preparation as given by Miss Parlow is as follows: Skin the head, cut off the bill and remove the eyes. Parboil the feet when the skin will slip off like a lid glove. Cut the neck to one or three pieces, and the heart, liver, gizzards and pork into small bits. Put the butter into a stewpan and as it begins to brown add the sliced onion and pork and cook to a fine brown. Remove the pork and onion to a separate pan. Add the chicken and fowls, and cover and cook gently for an hour. Then stir, add the turnips and potatoes with the rest of the salt and pepper and cook until the vegetables are

tender. Mutton or veal may be used in place of the "abattis," but if mutton is used omit the pork.

A good "farinole" comes from the head of a ram, when the children are apt to "hold" their breakfast cereal without the necessary chewing. With the saucers of mush are brought in, spoonfuls of apple-sauce is sprinkled over the top, before adding the cream and sugar.

When the family is small enough to warrant individual service, fillet of sole prepared in this very simple manner or dinner makes a dish quite dainty enough to set before the king. Divide the fillets lengthwise, being careful to cut the very silver and dry thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, cover with flour or fine bread crumbs, dip in beaten egg, then in crumbs again, and fry for two to five minutes in deep, smoking hot fat. Have ready on a tin plate a creamed spinach foundation, lay the fillet on this and spread over it a thin layer of mashed potato to which a little cheese has been added. Set in the oven a moment or two to brown, and serve on the tin plate, with the best tissue on a silver salver or pretty china plate.

Pure olive oil—not its counterfeit presentation of cottonseed or peanut—is, without doubt, the best tissue builder known. Its use both internally and externally is being widely advocated. A well known San Francisco man who has reached the age of two to three years and still preserves his faculties almost unimpaired, attributes his longevity and good health to the free and constant use of this very olive oil. It forms a large part of his daily diet and is also employed externally to keep his muscles firm and joints flexible. If he has an eczema a few drops are poured into a jar and kept there with a bit of cotton. A lame shoulder receives a good rubbing with the oil. Not a pain or ache, he declares, can withstand its application.

It has long been observed that those who treat olive oil as a common article of food and use it as such are generally healthier and stronger than those who do not. The American housekeeper has still to learn that there are many ways of using the oil, beside in salads. It can be used to good effect as a substitute for butter in compounding the ordinary brown or white sauce. A teaspoonful of oil added to the butter, and to every quart of split-pea, bean, potato or other soup lacking fat, greatly increases its richness as well as flavor. A child soon learns to like the taste of olive oil on bread in place of butter, while any kind of cold meat that is to be recooked is improved by having a little of it poured over it at least half an hour before heating. Almost better than the oil itself are the pickled ripe olives, luscious with oil, which prefer to like the taste of East. It is still hard to find them without going to the Turkish or Italian stores. On the Pacific slope their superiority to the green olive is so fully recognized that it is not infrequently superseded its fledgling brother at all well bred tables. They may be bought loose in bulk and are cheaper than the tin packed variety.

EMMA FADDOCK TELFORD.

Social and Personal

STANDING OF CONTESTANTS

1. A. J. Kellerman, Scranton, 592
2. Charles Burns, Vandling, 451
3. Oscar H. Kipp, Elmhurst, 342
4. Albert Freedman, Bellevue, 320
5. Wm. T. S. Rodriguez, Scranton, 302
6. Fred K. Gunster, Green Ridge, 301
7. Herbert Thompson, Carbondale, 272
8. Maxwell Shepherd, Carbondale, 205
9. Wm. Sherwood, Harford, 183
10. Chas. W. Dorsey, Scranton, 187
11. L. E. Stanton, Scranton, 181
12. J. A. Havensgrite, Moscow, 131
13. Frank B. McCreary, Hallstead, 71
14. Homer Kresge, Hyde Park, 67
15. Miss Beatrice Harpur, Thompson, 65
16. Miss Jane Mathewson, Factoryville, 61
17. Harry Menden, Scranton, 58
18. Hendrick Adams, Chinchilla, 48
19. William Cooper, Priceburg, 47
20. Lee Culver, Springville, 39
21. Grant M. Decker, Hallstead, 37
22. Walter H. Hooton, Carbondale, 31
23. Fred Kibler, South Scranton, 29
24. Harry Danvers, Providence, 26
25. M. S. Edna Coleman, Scranton, 24
26. Hugh Johnson, City, 24
27. Louis McCusker, Park Place, 23
28. Eddie Morris, South Scranton, 23
29. Miss Mary Yeager, Green Ridge, 22
30. Louis Greer, Brookville, 19
31. C. J. Clark, Peckville, 18
32. John Mackie, Providence, 16
33. Elmer Williams, Elmhurst, 16

Colonel and Mrs. George M. Hallstead have arranged a pleasant trip on the great lakes, where they will join a party for several weeks' stay. They will leave within a few days.

J. H. Brooks is in Manchester, Vermont, playing golf at a tournament, where he qualified on Tuesday in the preliminary rounds.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fuller have been entertaining a house party at Shelter Island, where the guests were Miss Frances Hunt, of this city; Miss Charlotte Linberg, of Trenton, N. J.; Miss Detweiler, of Easton; Messrs. A. G. Hunt, Theo. Fuller and James Blair, of Scranton, and Fred Fuller, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Spencer, of this city, and Miss Bradley, of Newburgh, N. Y., will start on an automobile trip through New England next week. They will spend some time in Newport during their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bedford have been at Atlantic City for several days, having gone on a trip to the New Jersey coast with their automobile.

The many friends of Miss May La France tendered her a farewell party at the "Speedway" house Monday evening, prior to her return to New York city today. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Music was furnished by Prof. Hayes. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brundage, Mr. and Mrs. Selgel, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mrs. "Vine" Payne, Misses La France, Decker, Helen Decker, LaBar, Fitch, Miller, Siegel, Frances Siegel, Payne and Fehley; Messrs. Haak, Decker, Gorman, Beers, Langan, Kizer and Koch.

Mrs. James P. Dickson entertained a company of cottagers at an informal porch party yesterday at "Brae Side."

The Waverly and Glenburn colonies are planning a dance which may be held next week, at the rink in Waverly.

Musical Gossip.

"King Dodo," one of the merriest monarcho that has ever been seen on the comic opera stage, is to play a local engagement in the near future. The production is reported to be a very elaborate one, a much so that it attracts a great deal of attention during the recent successful run this melodious work enjoyed at Daly's theater, New York city. "King Dodo" is originally produced in Chicago, and the comedy-opera is at the present time playing a return engagement in that city to the capacity of the theater where it first saw the light of day.

As Charles Frohman has requested of Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman the return of one of his leading comedians, the role of the Emperor Hang Chow in "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, will be filled by a new man at the expiration of two weeks. The player who is to leave the "Honeymooners" is Edwin Stevens. Manager Shubert has already engaged a popular singing comedian as Mr. Stevens' successor.

So little has been heard in America, regarding Mme. Blauvelt's successes throughout Europe during the last few seasons, that a resume of some of her most important appearances might prove interesting now that the American soprano contemplates a tour in this country of city concerts beginning in January next and ending in May.

At a dinner at which ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and Archbishop Ryan were present, Mr. MacVeagh discussed the great convenience of railroad passes.

"I never enjoyed one," said the Archbishop, "but I am glad to see you have secured one for me on the road in which you are interested."

"You will never have occasion to use a ticket on the road in which I am interested," he answered.—New York Times.

Wouldn't Need It. At a dinner at which ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and Archbishop Ryan were present, Mr. MacVeagh discussed the great convenience of railroad passes.

Movements of People. Mrs. Ida Albro has returned from Philadelphia. Dr. C. H. Tilton has returned from his vacation. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Godfrey are at Mount Pocono. Miss Mary Coyle, of Madison avenue, is at Ashbury Park. City Solicitor George M. Watson left